

The Times

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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended December 8, 1900, was as follows:
Sunday, December 2, 19,808
Monday, December 3, 49,122
Tuesday, December 4, 52,785
Wednesday, December 5, 52,241
Thursday, December 6, 52,241
Friday, December 7, 52,241
Saturday, December 8, 29,115
Total, 357,601
Daily average (Sunday, 19,808, excepted), 52,237

The Centennial Celebration.

The people of the District are to be congratulated upon the fair measure of success that yesterday attended their efforts to celebrate the centennial of the nation's Capital. It is no disparagement to them to say that the character and scope of the celebration was altogether inadequate to the occasion; but what there was of it was fairly good.

The military display especially was admirable in spite of the comparatively small number of troops in line, but nevertheless the parade was perfect of its kind, as all such things are when planned and executed by General Miles. His processions invariably move on the instant of the time set, and no matter how composite of regular and citizen troops, societies, and lines of carriages always manage to preserve intervals and to avoid bunches and unnecessary halts. The marching and alignment of the artillery, cavalry, marines, Jackies, National Guard, and Naval Reserve were admirable, and the same may be said with truth of the High School Regiment and visiting troops. For the first time in the history of Washington processions, automobiles carrying members of legations formed a noticeable feature. Dignity and good taste marked the ceremonies at the White House and the Capitol. Considering the nominal means at their command, the local committee deserve praise for what they were able to accomplish.

We hope, however, that the day is coming when the idea will dawn upon the country that the citizens of Washington should not be called upon as frequently as they now are to meet the expense of celebrations which are national in their character and which, therefore, should be provided for by Congressional appropriations. The American people ought to remember that the place which as the Capital of the United States is great, as a city is small, and that a great public function like the ceremonies of a Presidential inauguration once in four years is about as much as its public-spirited business men and residents can stand, or should be asked to fund. The United States is not a city in the Union; but it is too much to expect that it shall always be open to call to locally furnish means for Government celebrations. The burden should be more evenly distributed, and this is a consideration to which it is eminently proper to call the attention of the President and Congress.

The Criminal Problem.

In his recent book, "Notes of an Unlabeled Policeman," the writer who goes under the name of Josiah Flynt tells some interesting things about the inhabitants of that limbo known as "hoboland." As air, water and ether are not separate and distinct, but thoroughly mingled in varying proportions, so the world of the tramp and the criminal, while practically unknown to the respectable circles of society, is not separated from it by any wall, but interpenetrates the life of every town and village. Mr. Flynt has studied this world as few men have, and his observations are interesting and valuable.

His view of the criminal classes is rather different from that entertained by the average man. There was a time when the criminal was regarded as a human wolf, a devil, a creature with a lost soul and abnormally sharp brain. Theologians had him tickered and placed in a noose by himself, and even his followers regarded him with what may be called the comfortable certainty that he was an excuse for the existence of hell. They saw the desirability of having the fear of future punishment as a sort of police regulation for the human conscience; they did not wish to say that any of their neighbors would positively be condemned to endless torment, but how, they asked, could justice dispose of the burglar, the pickpocket, the murderer, except by making him suffer the horrible examples? They were citizens, outside the range of human sympathy.

Then came the scientific view, and the criminal was seen as a degenerate, not morally responsible. He was regarded as a wild beast and less as a fiend; but while this view took some of the hatred out of the minds of his fellow citizens, it did not wean them from a cold-blooded indifference to his fate. Mr. Flynt's view is not exactly like either of these. It is sane, wholesome, and distinguished by common sense.

He divides criminals into classes. There are, he says, in every State, districts and communities in which the people are natural criminals and vagrants; in which the scale of morality is low, through reversion to something like the primitive savagery. Of such a type are the "poor whites" of the South, and many of the "hoboes" of the North. Such settlements are made up of the descendants of men who had neither energy nor honesty, and all the minor social sins are common among them. They sometimes develop criminals of the brute type, but not often intelligent rascals. The intelligent criminal comes from another sphere. He is a street Arab in his youth, associating during the formative years of his life with men who are familiar with crime. He takes up thieving just as he would take up a trade if he had been brought up differently, and he goes into a daring burglary or swindling scheme as the man in Wall Street goes into the stock market—because it is his way of making money. He may have a wife and family, and be devoted to them; he may have many good qualities; but he is dangerous to the welfare of society.

Obviously, the easiest way to get rid of this criminal is to prevent his existence by taking away his environment. The college settlement and the junior republic can do considerably more with this problem than the city missionary or the prison chaplain. But in Mr. Flynt's opinion the great need in this matter is prison reform. He does not believe in making things too easy for the prisoner, but contends that short, severe sentences are best. He emphatically disapproves of a jail system which throws the younger offenders into the company of the older ones—most of our jails do that. Such institutions are to the criminal what the public school is to the honest man. This fact ought to be evident to anybody with an ordinary amount of common sense.

Kill the Treaty!

Every day at the Capitol tells fresh daylight into the amazing Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and every hour of debate seems to drive additional nails to its coffin. Nobody knows what the next week may bring forth, but today the consensus of opinion is that the chance that the inquiry will be ratified in any form, or with any changes or amendments, is rapidly growing less and less.

The Proceedings in the Senate on Tuesday appear significant of this. Throughout all the discussion of the convention last winter and spring the friends of the British alliance managed to keep a number of facts cleverly concealed under the language of the document from attracting public attention. That is no longer possible. The Administration flattered itself that, given success at the polls in November, it would be easily able to jam the Hay-Pauncefote business through in exactly the manner and on the terms required by Lord Salisbury. But many Senators have taken time during the recess to study the Treaty, particularly in its relations to the null and void Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which it is designed to clothe with a life never before possessed, and fasten upon the United States as fully as if the old agreement had been entered upon and maintained in good faith by Great Britain, something which never happened.

It is not unnatural that there should be a divergence of expressed opinion between the American and British elements in the Senate. The former, as represented by Senator Beveridge in Tuesday's debate, holds that under the wording of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty the engagement by the United States never to fortify, colonize, or occupy, whether directly or indirectly, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or to assume or exercise any dominion therein, made in the first article of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, would be revived, and would prevent this Government from acquiring the territory necessary for the purposes of canal construction, maintenance, and control. Senator Lodge does not take that view, though why we are unable to see. If the Clayton-Bulwer prohibition were given life it is impossible to conceive how it could be construed so as to permit this Government to acquire by a practically unlimited lease possession of and jurisdiction over a strip of territory across one part of Central America and lying in the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, as is proposed. If the text means what it says, it would bind us not to do that very thing, "directly or indirectly."

The country is indebted to Senator Mason for raising the important point that the revived Clayton-Bulwer Treaty would forever bar us from annexing a Central American State or any territory on the Isthmus, no matter what in future might be the necessity for such action, or the anxiety of the Central American Governments or people to be annexed. If the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty should be ratified, even with the Davis and Teller amendments added, the prohibition would still come into full life and activity, and there is not the least ground for reasonable doubt that it would be invoked against us by Great Britain and the other Powers of Europe whom the British Government has shrewdly arranged to engage as allies to help it to see that we do not violate or evade our obligations as England did here in 1852. Thus our hands would be tied in Central America in perpetuity, for the United States would never be in a position to acquire or to colonize, occupy or exercise dominion in that region without the consent of all and singular the adherents signatory to the Hay-Pauncefote Convention.

It is worth while to surrender our free hand in the Western Hemisphere to the Concert of Europe, merely that Mr. John Hay may save his face, and be able to perform some of his promises to Great Britain? We think not. The more these sly and cunning British canal treaties are sifted, the more evident it becomes that they would be dangerous if everything in them were canceled but the preambles and signatures. The duty of the Senate is as clear as possible. It is to reject the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, join with the House in declaring the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty dead and buried, and then proceed to pass the Hepburn-Morgan Nicaragua Canal bill.

Missionary Loot in China.

We were glad to learn from one of our Pekin dispatches yesterday that the question of indemnity for missionaries is in a fair way to solve itself, and so relieve the Administration of considerable embarrassment in dealing with the Chinese Government.

Perhaps because of experience with the Sultan of Turkey in the matter of the Armenian claims, the missionaries in China have deemed it wise not to wait for indemnity for their personal losses at the hands of the imperial authorities, but to reimburse themselves by resort to the more direct and satisfactory remedy of loot. On general principles, most, if not all, of them, have filed their claims in Washington, but if what we hear from China be true, anything they may recover in that direction will be so much velvet.

It is stated on the authority of the British Minister at Pekin, supported by the general opinion of his colleagues, that the zeal and discrimination with which the missionaries and their favorite converts have "spoiled the Egyptians" is beyond admiration. It appears that the usual facilities possessed by these older

settlers for knowing or learning of the hidden places of treasure, jewels, furs, and rare objects of art have given them an advantage in plundering possessed by no other corrupting element. In fact, it is alleged that the missionaries have been and are the most successful looters in the field—many of them having won independent fortunes in a few months.

It would be ungenerous and indelicate on the part of the Administration to enquire into such matters too closely, or to think of deducting loot from claims; besides which it is improbable that the missionaries which it could be brought to an accounting. They doubtless would say that what they have appropriated they regard in the light of an emergency fund, and nobody ever heard of an emergency fund being accounted for. Nevertheless the fact that these suffering missionaries have taken counsel of the maxim of unrighteousness and have replenished their depleted strong boxes "some twenty, some fifty, and some an hundred fold," Mr. McKinley will not feel compelled to stay awake nights to prosecute claims for them at the court of his shy friend the Empress Dowager.

There will be an impromptu individual and aggregate celebration on our hands in a little over two weeks which will make all the neighboring centennials look small. We refer to the centennial anniversary of the year 1861, which will usher in the twentieth century. Perhaps the great interest of the occasion lies in the reflection that not every generation gets a chance to see the birth of a new century. Probably very few now living were here alive on the day when "Pop" Leo, who is among earth's oldest inhabitants, did not happen until 1811, and the venerable Queen Victoria's career did not begin until 1819. Most people who appeared during the first three decades of the nineteenth century have passed away, and in the ordinary course of nature there will be precious few of us who sit up to see the New Year and century in which we will take the slightest interest in the simultaneous appearance of the new millennium. We shall all be Ichabod and Dennis and our grand or great-grandchildren will ring the bells and toot the horns and make themselves very ill with eggnog.

News from Constantinople is to the effect that the Sultan was exceedingly cordial to Captain Chester, of the battleship Kentucky, at dinner the other day. "Glad to see you aboard, sir," and "How" several times, and about imperial eulogies and his friendly feelings. In short, Abdul Hamid showed in every way he could that the appearance of the Kentucky was only regarded as a sort of letter of introduction for the Cramps, and was not resented in the smallest degree.

We shall be glad if the proceedings yesterday have changed to give an impetus to the White House enlargement project. Mr. McKinley has borne with his cramped quarters for four long years without complaint. For the next few months he ought to give him room enough to turn around in, and the work cannot be inaugurated too soon.

The declaration of Herr Dr. von Holleben, published in several papers yesterday, that the German Government never intended to impose impossible conditions on China, and has always stood by the doctrine of the American note of July 3, ought to set at rest any surviving doubts of the Kaiser's good faith. His present attitude appears to be quite that of the United States, England, and Japan, and the fact should render it easy to arrange the final diplomatic agreements and details at Pekin without further difficulty. Indeed, Dr. von Holleben regards the principal matters involved in the recent discussions as out of the way, and the road to a complete settlement as open and comparatively smooth.

An international municipal government composed of army officers has been established at Pekin. We are not sure whether or not it will have power to grant franchises for light, heat, power, and traction facilities, or to let sewer and water works contracts. But the enterprising friends of the Administration have had a corner on concessions in China, Porto Rico, and the Philippines ought to be on the alert, or something may possibly escape them.

The Senate as a Regulator.

From the Philadelphia Record.) There is a particular reason why anybody should be surprised at the report of the probable postponement of a vote on the Ship Subsidy bill in the Senate until after the holiday recess. The short session of Congress is a bad time for new legislation, and the Senate has been usually concentrated upon the consideration of necessary appropriation bills. Moreover, the Senate is not a vest-pocket legislature through which any bill may be "jammed" at the nod of a boss. It is fortunate that we still have one parliamentary body in the United States, and that it is a deliberative assembly, and in which the traditional rights of minorities are still held in respect.

The Soldiers' and the Congressmen.

(From the Boston Herald.) Congressman Fitzgerald's motion to make Congressman Littlefield's anti-cannibal amendment apply to the Congressional restaurants, as well as to the dining camps, failed because there is already a rule on the books of both houses of Congress forbidding the sale of liquor in the Capitol. And yet in both the Senate and House restaurants there is a long list of drinks printed upon a card for the information of whom it may concern, including everything from champagne to beer. The cards lie upon the tables with the regular bills of fare.

The Subsidy Bill.

(From the Philadelphia North American.) The people are not demanding the passage of the bill, and the party is no more pledged to it by its platform than it is pledged to the repeal of the navigation laws. Instead of being a measure to promote American commerce, it is a mere steel by mill-masters, whose success will encourage other millionaires to raid the Treasury in like manner. It does not rise even to the dignity of class legislation. It is class legislation. The bill is being pushed in direct defiance of the letter of the President's warning to Congress against extravagance.

A Reasonable Idea.

(From the Hartford Courant.) We don't know whether the text of that letter which General Chaffee wrote to Marshal von Waldersee about the looting will be made public or not. Considerations of policy may prevent. But our guess is that a reading of the letter would make us all prouder of Chaffee as an American soldier and gentleman than ever.

A Lone Star State Sentiment.

(From the Houston Post.) The Democracy has nothing to be ashamed of in its attitude toward the Texas question. It has defeated and then ridden triumphantly into power. It has half the nation on its side, and that half, too, the clean, unadorned, patriotic, and unquenchable half.

The Oleomargarine Tax.

(From the Indianapolis News.) It is a fraud to sell oleomargarine for butter, but it is a fraud to tax it as such. The proper thing for Congress to do is to tax the product of existence in order to enable another industry to make its way. The principle of the bill passed by the House last week is capable of many adaptations, and it is for this reason that it is a logical extreme which might be used by industries that would suffer from its application.

GAUM'S NEW NAVAL STATION.

Civil Engineer Leonard M. Cox, U. S. N., to be Placed in Charge.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Civil Engineer Leonard M. Cox, U. S. N., who has been on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for some time as assistant to Capt. Peter C. Atterson in the department of yards and docks, will be placed in charge of the new naval station to be erected on the island of Guam. He will build the navy yard to be located at that place, it being the intention of the Navy Department to spend about \$1,000,000 in this work. Mr. Cox is a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, and has been in the service of the Navy for some time this week or early next.

The recent typhoon which destroyed the cruiser Yosemite at Guam has hastened the very active Department of the Navy in erecting a naval station on the island. A coal station was established on the island some time ago, when a coal pier was constructed. Now a regular navy yard, with machine shops, a dock, and a coal pier, will be established on the island. United States Government vessels frequently need repairing when far away from the navy yards at Mare Island, Cal., and Cavite.

At present Mr. Cox is on a naval board at the League Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, considering the reconstruction of a wooden dry dock of steel and concrete. He has been in Philadelphia for several weeks, but is expected back at the Brooklyn yard the latter part of this week. Success him at the Brooklyn yard. Sending Mr. Cox to Guam, it is said, also assures Lieutenant Goodrich, the chief of the civil engineering department of the local navy yard.

TO BE PUT UP AT AUCTION.

Public Bids to be Asked for on the Havana Contract.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The municipality, by a vote of 11 to 10, decided today to put up for public bidding the contract for sewerage and paving the city center, to be made by the municipality. This was passed as an amendment to conditions that were drawn up by a committee of the municipality, which gave Mr. Dady the right of tantee, that is the right to receive compensation for the plans prepared by him. Some of the councilmen of the municipality, who are in favor of the plan, have decided to grant the right of tantee to Mr. Dady.

The Audiencia, consisting of seven judges, has unanimously decided against the plan of the municipality. The decision is in favor of the plan of the municipality, which was drawn up by a committee of the municipality, which gave Mr. Dady the right of tantee, that is the right to receive compensation for the plans prepared by him. Some of the councilmen of the municipality, who are in favor of the plan, have decided to grant the right of tantee to Mr. Dady.

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Senor Laceret and other delegates have proposed that Cuba indemnify the United States for the expenses incurred through the loss of the Spanish war. The form of government shall not be federal, but unitary, and the United States shall not be a part of the government. The delegates are frequently submitted to the convention.

DISCONTENT IN CUBA.

Talk of an Insurrection Against the American Administration.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Richard S. New Orleans, who went to Cuba as a lieutenant of Hood's Immunes during the Spanish war and remained there as superintendent of a New York mining company at Santiago, passed through here today en route to New York, to confer with the directors of the company. Mr. Sension reports that there is much discontent and talk of insurrection against the United States among the lower class of Cuban natives in Santiago and Puerto Príncipe.

A number of Cuban leaders claim that they have been completely ignored by General Wood and have worked so upon the minds of the Cuban people that they are now in a position to make a revolution. They claim that the United States is a part of the government, and that the United States shall not be a part of the government. The delegates are frequently submitted to the convention.

SENATOR DAVIS' WILL.

The Entire Estate, Real and Personal, Left to His Widow.

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A NEW MEXICAN LOAN.

A Chicago Broker Negotiating a Proposition for \$100,000,000.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 12.—George D. Cook, a bond broker, of Chicago, who recently placed a large issue of Mexican state and municipal bonds in the United States, paid a visit to the City of Mexico today, where he was the guest of President Diaz. He stated that he offered the Mexican Government a loan of \$100,000,000 4 per cent bonds, and that his offer was now under consideration and would probably be accepted.

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AN ANTI-TRUST LAW UPHOLD.

A Decision Against Combination by the Illinois Superior Court.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Enforcement of the anti-trust law and the prevention of Illinois corporations from banding together in oppressive combinations are made certain by a decision of three of the judges of the Superior Court—Tuley, Waterman, and Dunne. They today sustained the validity of the anti-trust law, compelling corporations to file affidavits that they are not connected with any trust or combination. Three cases were heard, and the judges overruled the demurrers of the defendants.

The suit in which the important decision was rendered was one brought by the Attorney General of the State to recover \$50,000 due to the State from corporations which have failed to file with the office affidavits stating that they are not a part of any trust or combination in restraint of trade.

The decision was read by Judge Tuley, who reviewed the arguments presented at the hearing. Though the section under discussion was said by the court, more attention is directed to the ruling of the judges, Judges Dunne and Waterman, that section 1 of the anti-trust act is unconstitutional. It is an amendment of the general incorporation laws, and is held to be a special law, and because, in the opinion of the judges, the Legislature in its passage exceeds its power to classify corporations. The classification is held by the court to be made on arbitrary lines.

Following the announcement of the disagreement of the three judges on the question of the constitutionality of section 1 of the act of 1891, as amended, Judge Tuley proceeded to review the remaining sections of the act, and announced the conclusion in which his colleagues concurred, that the other sections are not invalidated by the ban on the first section.

OPPOSED TO FEDERATION.

Sentiment in Newfoundland Against Union With Canada.

MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—The Hon. A. R. Morine, leader of the Conservative Opposition in Newfoundland, in this city today, speaking at the meeting of the Dominion of Canada, said: "There is no party which advocates confederation. The question is not a live one. There are divisions in both parties who in a quiet way favor union with Canada, but the dominant feeling of the people is against confederation. The most cordial sympathy exists toward the United States, and the desire for free commercial interchange is very strong."

"A great deal of interest is being manifested over the question of a renewal of the Bond-Hayne Treaty, and whether Newfoundland would be allowed to treat with the Americans irrespective of Canada." It is said Sir Wilfrid Laurier has expressed his opinion that the Government of the United States will not renew the objection which was raised by the Governments of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir John Thompson, and it is believed that in the absence of any such protest from Canada, an arrangement with the United States could be made.

FIRE IN A PRINTING PLANT.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance Suffers a Heavy Loss.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The printing plant of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, of which the Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson is the head, suffered a heavy loss and narrowly escaped total destruction by fire this afternoon. As it was the damage will foot up to about \$20,000, to say nothing of the loss of the printing press, and the loss of the stock of books upon which the establishment was counting. When the fire broke out Dr. Simpson was at his home, a short distance away. As soon as he heard of the smoke and flames he hastened to the scene. The fire started in the embossing room. As it was the dinner hour, no one was in that part of the building, which was broken out, so it got under full headway before it was discovered. By hard work the publishing department in an adjoining building was saved. The fire will probably cause the "Christian Alliance" newspaper to suspend for this week.

HERRING IN LAKE ONTARIO.

The Salt Water Fish Reported in Large Numbers.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 12.—Fishermen here report an unprecedented appearance of sea herring in Lake Ontario. A colony from the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of St. Lawrence seems to have taken up their abode in Lake Ontario. The herring are so many hundred miles from salt water is believed to be due to the deepening of the canals. Samples of the sea herring have been secured by the Government for examination owing to the remarkable distance they have come from ocean and a report will be made on the matter.

BUCK TO STAY AT TOKYO.

The American Minister at Japan Not Coming Home at Present.

ATLANTA, Dec. 12.—Col. E. A. Buck, United States Minister to Japan, will not return home before spring, probably the latter part of March. The announcement was made today by the State Department. Mr. Buck is expected to remain in Yokohama for the United States gave rise to vague rumors concerning the probable meeting of his return.

A letter from Mr. Buck, dated at Yokohama yesterday, announced that he has abandoned the idea of leaving his post before spring and that his return may not be expected before that time.

SALARIES AT MANILA.

The Philippine Commission Provides for a Readjustment.